

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. II

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 2, 1911

NUMBER 9

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of
Old Mills
a Specialty

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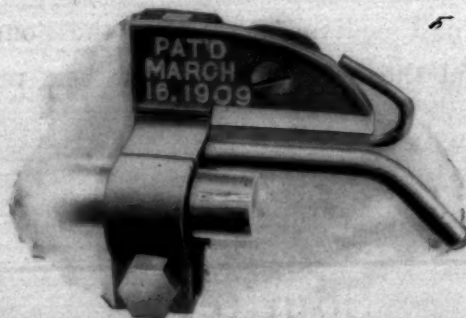
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The best medium for reaching the Southern mills and the one that will show best returns is the

Southern Textile Bulletin

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 2

CHARLOTTE, N. C., November 2, 1911

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Where Cotton Goes

NOT long ago a man noted for broad grasp of the industrial and commercial situation said: "This is the age of cotton. It is just as far in advance of the iron age as the iron age was in advance of the stone age."

"Cotton today plays a bigger part in industrial development than any other commodity except steel. It enters into the manufacture of more articles of commerce than any other product of the soil. Eliminate cotton and the mere stoppage of spindles and looms would be but a trifle compared with the paralysis that would visit countless other industries."

"Why has a new record for consumption been established? Where has the cotton gone?"

"The world has just begun to find out the countless uses to which cotton is put. There is hardly an industry of importance today that does not pay tribute to King cotton. The man who takes a trip on a train hardly realizes that the railroads of the great country are among the largest consumers of cotton. Yet cotton duck is the basis of the air-brake hose; cotton duck is the basis of the enameled ceilings; the plush chairs are of cotton; the leather seats in the day coaches and smoking compartments are cotton. An expert in the employ of one of the leading car building firms in this country says that he believes the railroads and trolley lines in this country alone require an amount of cotton cloth equivalent to a quarter of a million bales."

"Our information leads us to place an estimate of 320,000 bales annually as the present amount of cotton required for motor cars."

"It would be difficult to estimate the amount of cotton required yearly for the harvesting and marketing of our great cereal crop. Thousands of bales annually go into the making of bags. We believe the largest individual contract for cotton goods in the world is the one placed annually by the International Harvester company. It calls for millions of yards of cotton duck to go into the manufacture of aprons, carriers and elevators for thousands of reapers and binders, headers and thrashers, and a recent authority places the output throughout the world at 1,500,000 new machines annually, and this calls for 50,000,000

yards of cotton duck running two or three pounds to the yard."

"Electricity is the most powerful agent in the world, but it cannot get along without cotton. Millions of miles of copper wire annually owe the perfection of their insulation to cotton yarns or tape of cotton cloth. It is estimated that the sales in the New York market alone amount to 400,000 pounds of yarn weekly to the electrical industry."

"Today the service uniforms of the armies of the world consist of khaki cloth or something similar. The United States alone requires about 5,000,000 yards of eight ounce khaki cloth annually. When one comes to figure out the amount of khaki required for the military establishments of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and other countries, the total is likely to reach staggering proportions."

"The navies of the world use a tremendous amount of khaki and other duck. It is said that more cotton is used by battleships today than in the days when sailing vessels constituted our men of war. While the sails have disappeared cotton duck is so extensively used for awnings, coverings for launches and similar purposes that the amount of material required is even greater now than in the old clipper trade."

"Another demand for cotton cloth has been created by the increasing use of cotton cloth for growing tobacco under shade. Several hundred acres of land in Connecticut are covered in this manner. One large tobacco company uses 1,000,000 yards of cloth for the shade culture in Florida and Cuba. The same company also uses 4,000,000 yards of cloth annually for making bags for two of its popular brands of smoking tobacco."

"Cotton bags have displaced barrels to a great extent in the shipment of sugar, salt and flour. With cotton at fifteen cents a pound the bags would be cheaper than barrels."

"Cotton plays an important part in the minning and marketing of coal. A heavy cotton duck is extensively used in coal mines for the purpose of making ventilating chutes. About 15,000,000 yards of cotton duck annually are made into coal bags for delivering coal where

a chute cannot be employed to advantage."

"There has been a great expansion in the use of tarpauline. In the British possessions, especially in South Africa, the tarpauline has displaced the old flat duck for cover for flat cars, goods, vans, wagon covers and tents. In South Africa, also, the cotton blankets have completely driven out the woolen, and 4,500 bales, 200 blankets to the bale, are imported by that country annually."

"Overcoats of cotton duck with blanket lining have taken the place of heavy wool and fur garments in the American and Canadian northwest. It is estimated that 20,000,000 yards annually are consumed by this branch of the trade alone."

"Thousands of bales of cotton annually find their way into the construction of fireproof buildings in our large cities. Wherever the steam and hot water pipes are exposed, they are covered with asbestos covering around which is placed cotton duck."

"Cotton cloth has taken the place of wall paper in thousands of modern houses."

"Several million yards annually are used in making cloth signs and advertisements. The American Tobacco company and similar concerns use enormous quantities of cloth in their decorative advertisements."

"Pottery establishments use millions of yards of army duck for the purpose of squeezing water out of clay."

"The government requires 4,000,000 yards of cotton duck annually for coin bags."

"Cement companies use about 8,000,000 yards of cotton bagging annually."

"About 2,000,000 yards of cotton duck annually are made into feed bags for horses."

"Wood pulp paper mills and other paper mills use enormous quantities of heavy cotton duck for driers."

"Cotton drills and duck to the extent of millions of yards are used for wagon tops, cushions, waterproof coats, 'pantasote,' etc."

"A heavy duck is used to the extent of millions of yards annually for the purpose of filtering oils."

"Cotton duck is the basis of rubber belting, and all kinds of rubber hose. Sales of these branches of the trade amount to 50,000,000 yards

annually. Among the smaller users, but making a heavy aggregate; tennis and gymnasium shoes; duck canopy for shower baths where rubber formerly was used; covering of trunks and telescopes, binding of books, draining of mines—heavy duck to the extent of 4,000,000 yards annually."

"While we do not presume to have set forth more than a small portion of the uses to which cotton is put, the above items should go far towards showing where curtailment would be impossible except under extraordinary conditions. Even at a much further advance it would not be likely to enter comparison with the products it has displaced."

"In the matter of wearing apparel its nearest competitors are linen and wool. There is as much cotton as linen in collar and shirt. 'All wool' clothing is practically a thing of the past."

"Once in a while a bull on cotton in an effort to express his enthusiasm says: 'Cotton is going as high as wool.'"

"He probably has forgotten—if in fact the figures were ever presented to him—that until the last twenty years cotton for hundreds of years has sold at a higher average price than wool. When one considers the countless uses to which cotton is put, and figures in what might happen owing to an accidental curtailment of production, it is quite within the bounds of possibilities for history to repeat itself."—Manufacturers' Record.

California a Manufacturing Silk State.

To the list of the manufacturing silk states must now be added California, for in Los Angeles there is now being successfully operated the Los Angeles Silk Works, under the general management of D. I. Newton. The plant has an equipment of ten looms operating on a production of broad silks, which are sold direct to consumers from sales rooms located in the business section of the city. The company has been established six years and received the highest awards at the Seattle Exposition, the California State Fair and the Pacific Land and Products Exposition held in Los Angeles recently.—Silk.

The Steam Turbine for Future Use

(Continued from last week.)

Inherent Characteristics.

The elementary distinction between "impulse" and "reaction" designs is that the former employ high relative velocities across the blades with equal pressure on either side of the rotating buckets, whereas in reaction blading low relative velocities obtain and a drop in pressure, or in other words expansion, also progresses in the blades, as they themselves really constitute small nozzles. The use of low velocities entails the least abrasive action of blade surfaces from steam jets, the wear probably varying approximately in proportion to the square of the relative steam speeds. The effect becomes more serious with the presence of moisture and provides a logical reason for establishing reaction blading in all low pressure stages for the larger turbine capacities, typical in Europe as well as in this country. To offset the effect of moist steam of high velocity in the impulse type, increased superheating is being recommended to delay the occurrence of saturation (i. e. the dew point), so as to limit it to the last stage, or in other terms to ensure dry steam throughout the expansion. This naturally requires more costly boiler outlay and piping systems with their attending liability of greater maintenance expense. A gain may thus be derived from the view point of repairs, but not in the sense of economy at the fuel pile. Prominent European builders of impulse turbines, in taking cognizance of these facts largely subdivide the low pressure stages to attain low steam velocities.

Since in the reaction type, the greater part of the work is performed as the steam issues from the blades, the necessity of a sharp and well preserved entrance angle is of comparatively little amount. But in the impulse type the greater part of the dynamic energy in the steam jet is exerted on entering the buckets, so that it is very necessary that the blades and direction of the jet be correctly maintained. Thus it is manifest that the reaction turbine will show greater permanency as regards efficiency, either in case of slight wear or scale deposit in the blades.

Unequal pressure on the sides of the rotating blades in the reaction type creates an end thrust, which must be properly counterbalanced, a simple provision in medium sizes. Large capacities induced the development of the now well known double blow turbine, which not only solved the balancing problem, but enabled the use of higher rotational speeds and provided large blade areas in the final stages, both factors of economy. Although the impulse type does not ordinarily experience any unbalancing of pressures on either sides of the discs, an accumulation of foreign matter upon the buckets may restrict the steam sufficiently to produce a considerable force in an axial direction, due

to resulting friction and impact. Being without means for counteracting heavy unbalancing, the thrust bearing may become dangerously overloaded.

More advantages accrue from the use of a great many small blades in reaction turbines than are at first apparent. An accidental collision of the rotating and stationary elements may only result at the most in stripping a number of blades, and under this slightly crippled condition the turbine may safely be continued in service, a practice which in the case of the disc type turbine, with its heavy blades and thin shafts, would generally be prohibitive due to the danger of vibration from an unbalanced rotor.

There is a misleading idea that one type of turbine may be designed for a greater degree of efficiency when high vacua are used, but it is a fact that no actual difference exists, as may be easily demonstrated graphically. However, the change in economy of any particular type with change in vacuum during the operation, will depend to some extent upon the number of stages or rows of blades which it contains; therefore, the turbine with the fewer rows or stages is more sensitive to change under operating conditions and will more rapidly decline in efficiency if the auxiliary equipment is not kept up to the original standard. Besides, the amount of effort and expense which is warranted in maintaining high vacua is plainly debatable when the greater auxiliary power and investment are fully reckoned. In reality it is simply an economic problem which in any particular installation settles itself.

Regulation and Operation Qualities—Stability in operation is essential in all power stations, large or small. Swinging of load (or as sometimes called hunting) between various units, if not corrected, may become so aggravated as to impair or jeopardize the service rendered by the plant. While wide regulation from no load to full load is preferred in parallel operation of alternators, it does not relieve the governing mechanism from the duty of promptly responding to load changes. To effect smooth regulation and obviate tendencies to race and hunt, the "fly-ball" regulator must be sufficiently powerful to overcome without hesitancy any momentary sticking or binding as well as the inertia and friction of rest. In hydraulically operated valves, the pilot valve should be placed as close as possible to the operating cylinder, so that no lag will occur which may introduce poor regulating quality. In large stations chiefly, and other plans where the loads remain very uniform for long periods, or change gradually, these features may not assume such importance as indicated. But allowing that the swing on the station is of an appreciable amplitude, as occurs with interurban electric railway loads and in industrial plants having rolls,

bulldozers, elevators and similar intermittently operating apparatus, sensitive regulation is especially demanded where office lighting is furnished from the same source of current.

Simplicity in valve and governor mechanism is paramount to ensure instant action at any critical moment. Gradual steam admission gives a smooth regulation curve, and the governor must control but a single valve. Where each step in valve operation represents say 300 hp. the sluggish action or sticking of any one valve may prove to be enough to bring about unfortunate results. The governor or regulator should be supplied by forced lubrication and encased for safety of the operators. When in service, the turbine should require a minimum of attention under and all variations in load. It has scored materially over the reciprocating engine in the matter of small attendance, and this possibility of the turbine should not be neglected or overlooked in power station design and supervision.

Efficiencies.

Scarcely any reference to the comparative economics of reciprocating engine and turbine need be made. Their relationship is already well established. In strictly condensing service the turbine as previously noted is more efficient with the exception perhaps of very small units. For non-condensing work the engine may show a somewhat higher heat efficiency but, often the reverse when final capital economy is considered. There is much to be said, however, regarding the performance characteristics of different turbines. Turbines of various builds could not be expected to coincide in the results they produce, and for important reasons, since blading formation and proportions are the governing factors. The superior efficiency of nozzles over buckets has been thoroughly settled. Hence, turbines employing the reaction principle, with the blades constituting nozzles, should surpass other types by from 5 to 15 per cent., notwithstanding radial leakages. According to all records the reaction type with high pressure impulse wheel has developed the best results thus far obtained. The proper measure of turbine performance is the efficiency ratio or Rankine cycle efficiency, i. e., the ratio of equivalent energy transformed into effective work to the heat energy actually available. Water rates do not exhibit the true economy of the turbine station equipment. These facts are of more than technical interest and bear critical study. Moreover, they concern the operator as well as the designer and are also important points to bear in mind in connection with the question of economy guaranteed. Power engineers in their zeal to procure unreasonable efficiency often encourage hazardous guarantees. The latter practice has not been shunned as it justly de-

serves, for the reason that conclusive tests are improbable in the majority of cases, yet, heretofore, the attention given the subject has been too insufficient to expose the fallacies, both in guarantees and erratic tests. Many reliable tests are now on record furnish fair standards of performance under different operating conditions. Therefore it behooves those installing new turbines to specifically analyze the important features which underly this industry. Penalty and bonus stipulations are only a mask unless the approved test conditions prevail and trials are conducted conscientiously and skillfully. Nevertheless, within reasonable limits, the award and penalizing on improvement or deficiency in guarantees, on the whole, serve as an excellent method of agreement and should be adopted and carried to conclusions in every possible case.

Maximum and Normal Ratings.

Within the last three years, a new reference for rating generating units and other electrical power apparatus has come into use to a limited extent. This has taken the form of basing the full-load capacity on the greatest amount of power which may be delivered by the machine continuously without dangerous heating, or strains or serious falling off in speed. The capacity, thus determined is called a maximum rating. Previously, the more conservative practice provided all important machinery of this class with a continuous marginal overload of 25 per cent; this was distinguished as the normal rating. Each method of rating is to be respectively endorsed under appropriate circumstances. Only where there is a definite knowledge, however, that the unit will not be compelled to operate constantly at some greater capacity than fixed upon, shall maximum ratings be employed, for these remove the conservatism so essential in important service and should therefore be confined to special cases. Turbines rated on a maximum basis are incapable of carrying full load should the vacuum be accidentally lost, which might embarrass the operation of the plant. Boilers ordinarily possess sufficient inherent overload capacity to provide the increased steam required to run the turbine non-condensing. Moreover, the boiler plant should not be rated at its maximum output as a higher efficiency obtains at a lower rating.

As regards the different ratings, the design for the normal rated turbine would not necessarily be changed to produce better light load economy, for no advantage would accrue even on fluctuating load, as may be shown. It would mean though in the maximum rated turbine that all the possible power was being forced from the same frame used for the machine when normally rated at lower capacity. The unit cost, i. e., per kilowatt, of a maximum rated turbine is necessarily lower than for the normal

(Continued on Page 10)

Recent Heddle Invention

THIS invention relates to heddles for loom harness and in such connection it has particular relation to the formation of the warp eye thereof in that type of heddles which are made from a thin flat strip of metal or wire.

The principal object of the invention is to provide an improved form of warp eye for that class of heddles which are made from a thin flat strip of metal or wire, the formation of the warp eye of our improved heddle being such as to result in comparatively large and rounded bearing surfaces at the respective ends of the eye whereby a free and even passage of the warp is

views, enlarged, of the eye portion of the heddle, taken respectively in the direction of the arrows x and y of Fig 5; and Fig. 5 is a horizontal medial section of the eye shown in Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawings, in the particular embodiment of the invention there shown, 6 represents the heddle, which is made from a thin flat strip of metal or wire and provided at its respective upper and lower ends with the usual mortises 8 for mounting the heddles on the harness frame rods, not shown. Intermediate the mortises 8 the heddle is provided with the warp eye 9, the conformation of which is the subject matter of this invention. The

faces which will permit of the ready passage of the warp and of inequalities therein through the eye, as will be readily understood by an inspection of Figs. 2 and 5, the line 14 of Fig. 5 indicating the direction of the warp in its passage through the eye, and no abrupt shoulders will occur in the outer margins 16 of the warp eye.

It should be understood that in the manufacture of heddles from a thin flat strip of metal or wire as contradistinguished from those made by punching from sheet metal, on account of the limited amount of cross section of the material which is available, certain difficulties arise in order to secure the proper conformation of the warp eye, which difficulties it is the purpose of the present invention to overcome. Heretofore, when it has been required to make a relatively large or wide eye in a heddle made from a thin narrow flat strip, if the shanks were bent out of the plane of the heddle in a smooth even curve, a sharp notch would occur at the top and bottom of the eye which would tend to bind the warp and prevent the free and easy passage of the same therethrough, while if this objection was overcome by bending the shanks abruptly at the top and bottom, a distinct shoulder would occur on the exterior margins of the heddle at the top and bottom of the eye which would interfere with the free up and down movement of the warp threads which lie between adjacent heddles in a frame and which threads are controlled by the other harness frames of the loom.

By twisting the eye portion immediately above and below the eye to a slight extent only, and by bending the shanks of the eye slightly in opposite directions to each other and in the same direction as the twist out of the plane of the eye portion as hereinbefore set forth, the aforesaid objections are effectively overcome, the eye thus being sufficiently enlarged, the top and bottom being provided with enlarged and rounded bearing portions for the passage of the warp, and the exterior margins of adjacent heddles offering no abrupt obstructions to the free movement of the warp threads which lie therebetween.

The inventors claim:

1. A heddle made from a thin flat strip of metal or wire having a warp eye formed by bending the shanks thereof out of the plane of the eye portion in opposite directions to each other, the eye portion being twisted immediately above and below the bent shanks thereof in the same angular direction as the offset of the shanks, and the interior end margins of the eye being rounded to form large bearing portions for the warp which passes through the eye.

2. A heddle made from a thin flat strip of metal or wire having a warp eye formed by expanding the shanks thereof laterally and bending the same out of the plane of the

eye portion in opposite directions to each other, and the eye portion being twisted immediately above and below the bent shanks thereof in the same angular direction as the offset of the shanks.

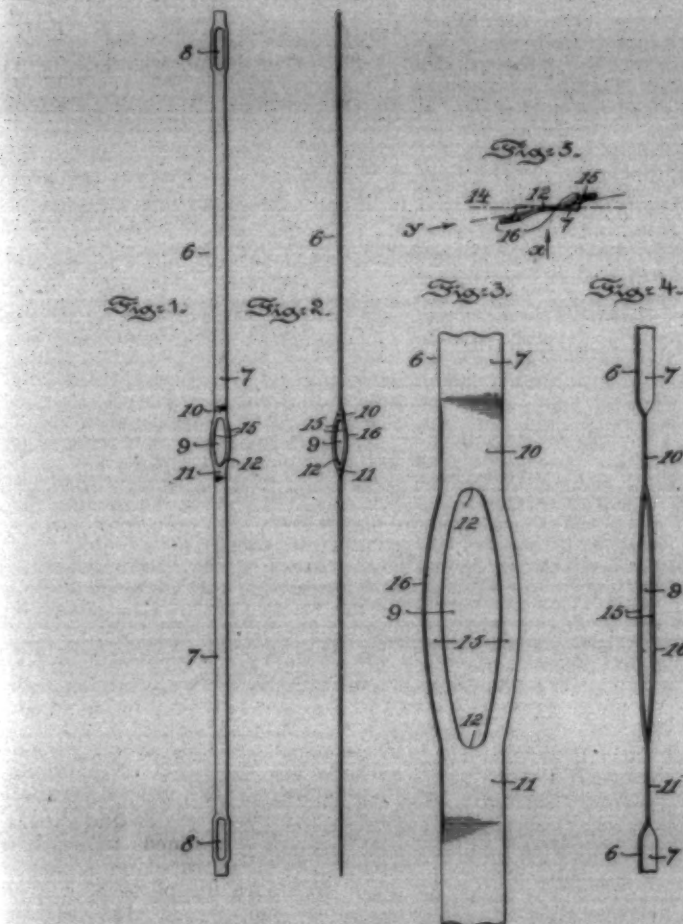
Indian Cotton.

The production of a larger crop of cotton in India is looked forward to by many as a means of decreasing the dependence of Lancashire spinners upon American staples. Whether this will be the actual result or not is somewhat doubtful owing to the question of quality; but in any case increasing supplies of cotton from India will to a certain extent relieve the tension of a short American crop. The problem of increasing the cotton crop in India is one that has attracted much attention. Spinners in this country, and agriculturists in India, have from time to time demanded some sort of action by the Government. The latter has been blamed for its apparent apathy, but in a recent note on the measures employed by the Government of India for the improvement and extension of cotton cultivation, by Mr. Bernard Coventry, the officiating Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, we see that at least it has not been idle. The work done in the past is as follows: (1) Survey of indigenous varieties, (2) selection and distribution of seed, (3) hybridisation, (4) introduction of exotic varieties into places where they are likely to succeed, (5) trial of tree cottons, (6) introduction of superior country varieties in localities where they promise success, (7) improvement in methods of cultivation, and (8) extension of cotton cultivation. These measures have in some cases been successful, and in others the reverse. It is a fact, however, that the area under cotton has during the past three years been increased largely in Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces, and in Central India. The main feature is to keep up this increased area. In this respect the experiments of the Agricultural Department have been extended, especially in the direction of finding suitable localities where cotton cultivation can be introduced or where the area under the crop can be increased. As in other cotton-growing areas, however, the extension of cotton growing is an economical problem; given higher prices, an increase in the productive area follows. The present time is certainly in the favor of growers, and so we may look forward to an increased production.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

"You two look very happy," said a young fellow, stopping in front of a couch where a pretty young girl and her sweetheart were sitting.

"Do we?" replied the girl, moving over to make room for him beside her. "Won't you join us?"

"Sorry I can't, but I am not a minister," was the reply.



assured. By the employment of the invention a much larger eye is secured without excessive bending of the shanks of the same as has heretofore been necessary.

A further and quite important object of the invention is to reduce as far as possible the interference with the warp threads which pass between adjacent heddles in a frame and which are controlled by the other harness frames and which are constantly being operated up and down past the protruding shanks of the warp eyes.

The nature and characteristic features will be more readily understood from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are respectively face and edge view of a heddle, embodying the main features of this invention; Figs. 3 and 4 are detail

shanks 15 of the eye 9 are each bent slightly outward from the general plane of the eye portion 10 in opposite directions to each other as clearly shown in Fig. 4, and the shanks 15 of the eye 9 may, if desired, be expanded laterally as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, but the ends of the eye 9, however, are interiorly rounded as at 12. The eye portion 10 is twisted to occupy a position at a slight angle to the main plane of the heddle, the twist occurring immediately above and below the eye 9 and being in the same direction as the bend or offset of the shanks 15. By this arrangement the rounded ends 12 of the eye 9, although the shanks 15 thereof are only slightly bent out of the plane of the eye portion, will nevertheless be in such position, due to the angular arrangement of the eye portion 10, as to present relatively large and broad bearing sur-

Management of Help

November Contest.

This week we are publishing the first of the articles that were contributed to the contest for the best article on "The Management of Help."

November 15th is the last day upon which articles can be received and be considered in the contest and we hope those who intend to enter the contest will not delay about sending in their articles.

The first prize is \$10.00 and the second prize is \$5.00.

We have selected seven experienced mill superintendents to act as judges but their names will not be published until the last week of the contest.

Contest Rules.

(1). The judges will be seven men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.

(2). They will be instructed to award the prizes to men who contribute the best practical papers on "The Management of Help."

(3). Papers must not be of greater length than three columns.

(4). Papers will be published in the same order as received by us and where two papers are of equal merit the one received first will be given the decision.

(5). No paper will be considered in the contest which is received later than November 15th.

(6). Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real names must be known to us.

(7). After the discussion is closed the articles will be printed in book form with either the real or assumed names of the writers, according to their wishes.

Number One.

I will say in the beginning that a man should be a leader of his people and not a driver to be a leader considerate in all dealings with his people, listen to all grievances reported to him and give an unbiased verdict to all concerned. He should be a positive man, saying what he means in just as few words as possible at the right time and in the

right way. He should have a profound regard for the feelings of others because it is possible for a man to make an enemy of a sweeper boy that will last as long as that boy lives. I have in mind now a superintendent who was once mistreated by his boss. This superintendent says he will never forget the way in which that fellow treated him when he was a sweeper boy.

A man should study the characteristics of his people, for all people are not of the same temperament. A rule that suits one will not suit another. Some will not stand too good a treatment; give them an inch and they will take a mile. In the case of others, on the other hand, the more favors shown the greater the effort on the part of the help to show their appreciation of your kindness by doing their best at all times. It has been my observation that a boy especially, who keeps within due bounds of the rules, generally rises in position. Again we come in contact with those who have to be ruled, but even then we should rule as gently as the case will permit. And in all our dealings we should practice **charity and love**, for by love we can accomplish almost anything.

The day has long since passed when our Southern mill people would submit to being driven like slaves, and the fellow who once gained promotion by loud swearing and stamping his hat is not wanted any more to govern people and he is a back number.

Therefore if we would be successful managers of help we must do unto others as we would have them do unto us.

C. F. M.

Number Two.

EACH officer of a mill has his place and no two have the same duties to perform. It is very necessary that every officer should learn his place and his people and not have them expect more of him than he can do. Now in working help you, in your place, should meet them in a pleasant business way and when a hand comes and asks for something do not allow your temper to take control of you and snap them up and have them insulted with you. Never promise to do something unless you know that you can keep the promise. When the help require something of you, tell them that you will look into the matter and see what you can do. After you have looked into the matter tell the hand what you can

do and nine times out of ten the hand will be satisfied that you did the best for him that you could, even if it is not in their favor. By doing this you can always keep the confidence of your help.

Every man who works help should make them respect them and do this by first respecting them at their work and on all occasions, and especially in their homes. Do not act as though you thought you thought you were better than your help. I find it to be a very good theory to attend church and Sunday school for my own benefit and make it a practice to invite all of my help to attend with me, and then you can meet them in a social way. By this you can add considerably to the confidence placed in you by your help. However, do not be just a "Sunday" man and cause them to call you a hypocrite. Be the same every day and be as strict in business as you are in duty. Be very careful not to have the so-called "pets," people to whom you give the best end of everything. Give the best job to the oldest and most competent help.

It is a mighty bad thing for people to have to work under a man who will steal the precious ones from their hearts and homes. However we do have some of these kind of men among the superintendents, overseers and second hands, men who will steal a man's wife or daughter and run away with her, after gaining the confidence of her family by petting the whole of them, thereby making his way clear to commit his hellish crimes. We can call to our memory several men who have fallen from this cause and others who would fall if the truth were known. Why should we uphold such men? Not because there are none better, for this is not the case. The men who engage in making pets for the purpose of seeking some undermining advantage of the women who work for them, knew which men to stay shy of, knowing that the right sort of men will not permit these underhand schemes. Consequently the mill authorities are rarely the wiser until after it is too late.

The subject of managing help is a very large proposition and requires a lot of patience. The man who handles help must be firm and truthful and be very careful to always govern his temper. He should hear both sides of all questions that come before him, for he has got to act as both judge and juror in a great many cases that come before him. When trouble comes up

a man should smooth it over the best he can, for a great many of the people will be in a good humor in less time than it takes to hear both sides of the question.

All men must have the co-operation of their help if they make a success of managing them to their own and the company's satisfaction. In order to do this a man must have plenty of patience and never allow himself to get mad and fly off the handle. Be cool at all times. When one of the operatives fails to do his or her duty and you find that you cannot get them to do it, the best way out of it is to go to them in a nice business way and discharge them without so much talk about it. They will see their mistake and no doubt turn out to be a good hand.

We cannot be too careful, in what we do and say for the men from the second hand on up is looked up to as a leader. We have quite a lot of leaders in the different occupations, but to my mind the greatest of them all is a leader of help who is true to his leadership and lives the best he can in the eyes of men and the sight of his God.

One-24-Two.

Number Three.

THIS subject is one which is hard to discuss, as one hardly knows how to commence. It takes a long time for some to learn it, and to others it comes natural, while there are others who never learn the knack of managing help at all.

To begin with, in order to manage help successfully, one should use diplomacy, and if he is not blessed with that valuable gift, he had better cultivate it; as that is one of the most important things one has to learn. By this he is enabled to go to the help, when discouraged, and show them the bright side, and present things in a pleasant light, which will cause them to take on new interest and take heart. This is where human nature has to be studied, for all persons cannot be managed in the same way. Some have to be treated in a positive, dignified way, allowing no kindness—otherwise they will take advantage. Others have to be watched carefully in order that they carry out orders and make good work. There are others who need only to be told in a pleasant way, and will go on and take a pride in doing their very best. Still another class will do if they are bragged on, and jollied along, and made to think that they are the best of help to be found any-

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where. Therefore, an overseer or superintendent must study human nature and learn how to rub each and every one's disposition so as not to rub it the wrong way. Please do not understand me to say that every manager does not have his troubles with the help at times, even if he uses all his skill, for there are some chronic kickers who cannot get along with any one. This class go to work and do very well for a few days, but begin to get dissatisfied in a short time with first one thing and then another. Perhaps it is the work, or the room, or perhaps the mill generally. They want to be changed to other work, or to another room, or they find that the mill does not suit them, or they cannot borrow ahead of their wages, or do borrow money and see an opportunity to skip out without paying it back, and so on. Nearly every mill is afflicted with this sort of help at one time or another, and the sooner that this class is gotten rid of the better it will be for everybody and the Company too.

He will find in the management of help that the best way to get along successfully is to make no promises but what you can fulfill. Do as the occasion demands. When you are ready to promise anything, at that same time be in a position to grant it. If anything will cause help to get dissatisfied and lose confidence in an overseer or superintendent, it is that habit of making promises and not fulfilling them. He will soon get the reputation of not being a man of his word, and everyone will lose confidence in him. The overseer should conduct himself so that the help will look up to him and respect him, and act so that each hand from the youngest to the oldest will have confidence in his ability to govern and manage his help, and run his work to the best advantage. Alas, there is too much immorality and whiskey drinking among superintendents and overseers. This is a deplorable fact, which should not be tolerated by any Company, but should be stopped at once. Instead of such men building up respect and high moral standing for a community, they will debase and corrupt it. How can a Company have a class of help that they should take a pride in and wish to elevate, and at the same time employ such men to direct its affairs? It is true that such men often get along well with the help and are good managers, and get good production for the Company. The help think he is a good fellow, kind and pleasant, with a smile for this one, and a familiar arm take for that, yet how much can they cause that same community to be looked down on and debased. Select good, clean, honest decent men, who understand their business. If you haven't got them, keep on until such men can be secured. Pay for such men, and they can be gotten. Men that are positive, kind and pleasant, yet firm. Men who will take an interest in the upbuilding of the community in which they live, and of their help, overseers and superintendent should be men who can get the confidence of their help. The Company should furnish ways and means for the good of their help. They will soon see that the expense it has for good houses, decent managers, clean streets, good wholesome places of amusement, good schools, and good churches, will bear fruit, and will gain for them a class of help that are contented and willing to abide by the rules, and work for the Company's interest. Now we will turn to another

side—good contented help must also have good running work, for it is a fact that a mill can pay high wages and have bad running work, and you cannot have a contented set of help. They will invariably look elsewhere for jobs, and they can find them too these days. A mill can pay less wages and have its work running good, with its machinery properly oiled and in running order, everything going smoothly—and have a better and more obedient set of help than the one paying big wages with bad running work. The overseer should see to it that each and every machine is in proper running order. He must understand that he is an "Overseer" and not an "Overlooker," which, alas, is a term that can be applied to many holdings such positions. He should stick up few rules on the walls, and if it be necessary to put a rule up, be careful that the rule is enforced. A rule stuck up on the wall and not enforced is worse than no rule at all. There are some times when the overseer is placed in a position where he has to shut his eyes to certain things, and pretend not to see them. He may be short of help and cannot afford to discharge a hand at that time on account of some little act that is not allowed. Then he must use his wits and look another way if necessary. Of course, every overseer knows when these times come. Possibly the next day if the fault is repeated he will be in a position to correct it. Every overseer should have a system and a time to have each part of his work done, and see that the help carry out these orders, and comply to the system. No room can be run successfully without system. Confusion should be avoided. Have a second hand and give your orders through him, and see that he and the section men carry them out. Weigh every matter of importance, and think it over well before making some radical change. Look at every side and see where you will land before you make a change, and see if such a change is practical and beneficial. Have the second hand and section men treat the help in the proper manner and do not allow them to curse or misuse them. Such business as is right and proper, let it be carried on through the second hand. There are other things that should receive the personal attention of the overseer. He should not vacillate or hesitate in his duty, but when there is an unpleasant task to do he should lead the way. He should not lend or borrow money from the help, thereby putting himself under obligations to them. While there are in every room some hands that are more skilled and agreeable, and do their work better than others, he should recognize this by some word of praise, and should avoid partiality as that will breed discord every time. He should try in some way to appeal to the pride of each, and spur them on to the top. Be the friend to all, and at the same time gain respect of all. Stand by them; get their confidence; do not swindle or defraud them; pay them what they have earned—give them every hour due them. The overseer should be careful as to the example he sets. When a hand is at fault, and needs correction, let him go to that hand and talk to him or her in a gentlemanly way, always trying to avoid rough or harsh language. Explain what must be done, and what will follow should it not be done. Show that hand that you mean what you

say. Convince him or her of the error, and make the hand see the fault to be corrected. Avoid losing your temper, for the man who can control his temper is the man who is the best to manage help. Everybody likes to be treated well, and if you approach help like they were dogs, one need not expect anything but trouble. Avoid changing help from one machine to another. When it is necessary to make changes confine the changes to as few hands as practicable to do the work. Encouragement goes a long way, and while one is encouraging look for defect and remedy same. One must keep his eyes open and be able to see defects, and not wait for a machine to fall through the floor before he finds it out. The old way of the overseer using a strap on the little ones has passed and as enlightenment has come, so has education, a different way of managing help, and it has been found that by kindness and encouragement things can be accomplished far better than from fear.

C. M. S.

Number Four.

THIS is a broad subject and I might say right here that many a good mill man has lost his job on account of not being a good manager of help.

How often is the remark made, "He is a good mill man, but cannot manage help." Way back in my boyhood days this subject was not considered. Cotton mills were few and if a family wanted to get work in a cotton mill they had to put in their application to the superintendent; as back in those days the superintendent did all of the hiring of the help. The head of the family was required to state how many adults and how many children (naming sex) there were to work, and then he would have to go back from whence he came and probably wait until some one died; or, at least, until some one was discharged; and then, if his name happened to be the next one on the superintendent's list of applicants, he would be notified that the Company was ready to employ his hands, on trial, and, if they proved to be satisfactory, would give them permanent work. The tide has long since changed. All managers and superintendents of cotton mills are looking for good men from the superintendents on down to the section men. And the successful mill men of today must be good managers of help. It is not how many operatives you can hire nor how many you can run off (the least sweeper in the mill can run them off). A superintendent, overseer, second hand or section man should try, by all means, to keep their help satisfied, as the longer a mill keeps one set of hands the better the quality and greater the quantity of production. I do not mean that we should over do the matter, as there is a limit to all things.

The overseers must pull together and be in harmony with each other and assist one another in any way they can. Should a hand come to you and ask about something pertaining to his or her work; don't try to bite their heads off but give them a kind explanation. This doesn't cost anything and besides the Company is paying you to do this.

"We cannot always oblige, but we can always speak obligingly." If a hand asks you to give him or her such and such a job and you don't want them to have it. Say so;

don't make promises just to please your help unless you intend to fulfill your promise. And when you do tell one of your operatives you will do so and so, stick to your word and do what you said you would do if it takes every hair and tooth out of your head.

Remember your operatives are human beings just as you and I are and that they are traveling the same road you and I once traveled and that they have a feeling just the same as you and I have. Always be positive yet kind, be honest, friendly and considerate.

The time is now here that the fellow who holds the good job in a cotton mill must be a clean get-up-and-get-there man and one that can hold the help. How many of us know good mill men who have lost out on account of booze and immoral relations with woman and have been forced to take a back seat. No superintendent should keep an overseer, second hand or section man to attend to his business unless he is a gentleman in every respect. And the same thing is true of managers keeping a superintendent.

All superintendents, overseers, second hands and section men should strive to set good examples. Remember some one is always watching us and taking pattern after us; the heart, soul and brain must be exercised into firmness.

My idea as to what would please a superintendent more than anything else, (I use the above sentence to bring out the point I am after), is quality and quantity, plenty of help, minimum cost, machinery in good order and good running work.

First, you have got to have the help, to get quality and quantity.

Second, you have got to have good running work to get the help.

Third, you have got to keep the machinery in good order, run good cotton and have same properly drafted in card and spinning rooms to keep the work running good.

Fourth, you have got to get both quality and quantity or else the cost will be too great.

Each overseer should stay in his room; only go out of it on urgent business. It is a good idea for overseer to pass over his room often, as an overseer's presence has a whole lot to do with managing help. He will often see something wrong that otherwise "he" would know nothing of.

Now for the spinning room, which is generally known as the children's department. If the superintendent has any bouquets to pass around the overseer of spinning room (if a good one) should get them; as it is an acknowledged fact that the overseers of spinning rooms have more trouble in contending with help than any of the rest of the overseers in a mill. The help being more harder to get along with in this room than in any other part of the mill; there is always room for a few more spinners.

Another thing I will mention here. Some overseers, second hands and section men have a disposition to abuse the help. Whoop, holler, curse and jerk the children around. This should not be allowed. When any of us get to where we can't work help without this, it is high time for us to give up our job. Such treatment has caused many mills to lose a great number of good families of help.

When help get off for a day they
(Continued on Page 18)

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The Examination of Bleached Goods

NO generally applicable means for the critical examination of bleached goods have been formulated, and it cannot therefore, be ascertained with any definite degree of certainty whether or not the bleaching of a certain material has been carried out, as thoroughly as possible, because the bleacher is not dealing with pure cellulose. A further difficulty in most cases is the practical impossibility of classifying exactly the extent of the degree of the bleaching effect. For the purposes of the application of the tariff regulations in Germany—bleached cotton goods coming under one head and raw cotton material under another—the instructions are: To differentiate between bleached and raw fibres of cotton the following test is made: a glass breaker is filled to a depth of about 1 c.m. with a 1 per cent. solution of benzo-purpurin in which is suspended over the side of the vessel a strip of each material for three minutes. Tested in this manner the sample consisting of raw cotton remains non-colored at the portion of it that was above the surface of the solution, whereas the bleached fibre attracts the solution upwards, and so becomes colored. Portions are to be cut from each sample, and each immersed in a litre of pure water. The colored part of the raw cotton yields up much of its color to the water, and rises to the surface after having been pushed down. The bleached fibre retains most of the color it had absorbed, and sinks to the bottom of the water. These tests are also prescribed for cotton woven goods. Finished materials are first boiled, if needed with soda and soap, and well washed, so as to free them from the finishing compounds; the samples are then dried and tested as described. Boiled out, bleached, and singed yarns and cloths are distinguished from the raw material after the removal of the size, starches, etc., by the appearance of their respective surfaces. A variable behavior is observable in many instances with boiled-out and mercerized though non-bleached goods, therefore this particular test is not beyond objection. It is perhaps better, and certainly so in the instances when materials which have been "creamed" are under consideration, to test their behavior under the influence of cold 50 per cent. sulphuric acid. Goods "creamed" by means of aniline dyestuffs are altered very characteristically by strong sulphuric acid, and those tinted with an iron-salt become colorless, whereas non-bleached cotton whether in the raw or boiled-out state, is hardly altered at all by the acid test. Such are the tests and the remarks set forth by the authorities named.

The bleaching effect—that is, the degree of the white—can only be subjectively estimated by comparison with standard patterns of various qualities of whites. In the

linen industry such standards as these have now become fairly general, and whites or linens are known as 1-8, 1-4, 1-2, 3-4, and 4-4 bleach, and in instances even between these qualities.

For instance, it is generally understood in the trade that a "3-4 white" is a term serving to imply that the linen has gone through a "three-round" bleach (boiling, chemicking, and souring three times successively) and one exposure on the grass. Naturally enough, no means are at hand for determining precisely which of the processes of bleaching the finished material has passed, since different samples of material treated alike may show much diversity in the tone of the resulting white. Some may appear to be somewhat reddish in tone, others yellowish, bluish, or greyish. Anyway, it is practicable to make yellowish-looking white appear nice and fresh by bluing.

Most whites are modified in tone by tinting with an extremely weak solution or mixture of a complementary coloring matter or pigment. The adoption of a system of comparing with type-patterns, or standards, is hardly practicable, because the quality of the white of the type or standard pattern changes, at any rate in tone, in the course of time, and so no definite determination can be accomplished with certainty. Furthermore, the course of finishing through which the bleached material may have passed exercises a very great influence on the appearance of its surface, and interferes with the value of a visual comparison with others. A flat fibre, such as results from calendaring or pressing, presents a vastly different appearance from a fibre bleached similarly, but in its normal state, owing to the varying capacity of reflecting light. These features of the subject complicate and render extremely difficult attempts to judge the quality of whites by the comparative method. The matter, has, however, received the attention of many investigators, and it has been pointed out by Ebert that two different patterns of cloth may be properly compared, with a reasonable degree of certainty, by means of photography. A photographic picture of each, taken under carefully regulated and equal conditions, brings into view features of difference not otherwise observable. But this method of determination is rather too tedious, and though of interest scientifically does not offer any inducement to application practically.

It still remains, therefore, as in many other branches of the textile industry, to rely more on the judgment of the eye of the observer. And this course is the one most generally adopted. The practised person has learnt from experience that to make the visual determination as accurate as possible certain conditions must obtain. The choice of the light by which the patterns are

compared must be judiciously made, and the patterns must first have been dried so as to compare them while containing an equal amount of moisture. The very fact of drying a bleached pattern, with the object of removing the moisture contained, may itself serve as an indication of the quality of the white, since material that has been insufficiently boiled out and the resulting white produced more by the chemicking operation, will become yellowish in color, and thus disclose its quality.

Another little point of some value when examining fine cloths is to fold the patterns to be compared several times, an equal number of times in each case, and form an opinion with them in that state rather than singlefold.

What is termed a "4-4 white" should practically consist of pure cellulose, when not finished, if the operations have been thoroughly accomplished. The question resolves itself, therefore, into the merchant or the bleacher adopting means to ascertain the absence or otherwise of foreign matters on the fibre. And the question that arises may be formulated in these terms:—Has the cellulose been sufficiently freed by bleaching of the natural impurities such as wax, coloring matter, albuminoids, salts, etc., or, does it still contain residues acquired during the actual bleaching operations, such as lime, acid, or chlorine, and as to whether or not the cellulose has become modified to hydro-cellulose or oxy-cellulose?—Canadian Textile Journal.

Split Roving.

In reading over your paper recently, I saw some very good articles on the cause of split roving and how to overcome it. The carder who is experiencing that trouble may be a young man just starting out in the world as a carder or he may be a superintendent looking for information to spring on his carder. But whoever it may be, no matter what your particular branch is, the only way to be a real master of the situation is to get right into it. Start at the bottom and work out all the problems until you have a thorough knowledge of what you profess. How many times have superintendents called carders to the office and asked, "Can you card this?" The carder may say no, he may say yes and mean no, but he thinks he can get along with it. Some men will say, "I can card cotton and cotton mixes." Some will claim to be straight woolen carders and are afraid to tackle the shoddy and cotton. Of course it requires practice to be able to card the lower mixes, but if a man is carding several grades of wool and makes adjustments for long and short staples when changing from one to another or from coarse to fine numbers, he ought not to experience a great deal of trouble should his superintendent switch him on to shoddy or low mixes.

Where the Shoe Pinches.

How many carders who are card-

changes at all except on the finishing medium numbers will make any isher, when changing the size of yarn from the previous lot? If you were to enter the room near first breaker you might see a side drawing which would lead you to believe that the yarn was four-run, and at the finisher you would become convinced that it was as low as two-run. That may be seen in several mills using good stock and indicates that the carder never looks into the full process of carding his stock, and it is doubtful if he could tell you what the shrinkage of his batches is. The roving may be first class and may spin well, yet may not be quite or exactly even in size.

Some time ago the writer was in a mill where they were having trouble with uneven yarns and they had had several expert carders come to help them out. In fact, they had one there at that particular time. Many suggestions were given, such as changing the clothing, fancy tumbler leader in, and also the speed of the little back fancy was changed from high to low and back again. The card undergoing the operation at the time was 48 inches wide by 60 inches diameter, and I think the ring doffers were 20 inches, if I am not mistaken; they traveled at a high speed. I stood well back, but could plainly see that the rings were not clearing the cylinder, and I am sure there was no way of regulating the weight of the roving while the stock was rolling around entirely beyond control. Some of the remedies tried were as far from the real cause as painting a floor to prevent the roof from leaking, which showed very plainly that the carder never knew how he was putting the stock through the cards.

It is not to be wondered at that trouble exists in many card rooms, but it could be prevented to a great extent if the carder would follow the stock from the mixing room to the spool, and if the superintendent is a practical man he will see where it is profitable to arrange so that his carder will be able to follow the work in that way.

A carder should understand thoroughly every operation of a card, then if he will follow his work, can you see any excuse for such an experience as I have seen in the mill of uneven work? In many cases the superintendent is more to blame than the carder, and if he won't handle his overseers properly there is bound to be trouble in several departments. A practical superintendent knows just what his overseers have to contend with, and he will do all in his power to aid them in overcoming the many troubles that occur to tamper with good results.

The superintendent who is heart and soul in the interest of his mill is constantly looking to keep down anything that will cause trouble for his overseers. While others who are not practical and are holding the position on a bluff are continually causing trouble and many a good overseer has had to change on account of such men at the head of the concern.—Fiber and Fabric.

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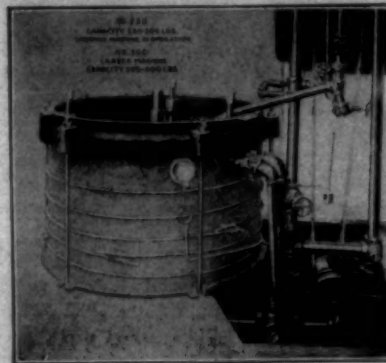
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THURSDAY, November 2

The Atlanta Meeting.

The program committee of the Southern Textile Association announces the following program for the meeting to be held at Atlanta, Ga., on December 2nd:

Response to Address of Welcome," by A. B. Carter, Athens, Ga.

"Little Things in a Mill" by W. L. Lowry.

"The Card Room" by Prof. B. Moore Parker, West Raleigh, N. C.

"The Spinning Room," by Chas. M. Stoy, Anniston, Ala.

"Weaving and Designing" by Henry W. Atkinson of Athens, Ga.

"Waste Reduction" by D. D. Towers of Canton, Ga.

This program is subject to some slight changes and additions which may be announced later.

The program committee is composed of David Clark, Chairman, Charlotte, N. C.; G. S. Escott, Charlotte; G. Gray Simpson, Charlotte; L. L. Arnold, Atlanta, Ga.; and Arthur M. Hamilton, Huntsville, Ala.

Plans are being made relative to the entertainment at Atlanta and will be announced later.

The Price of Cotton.

A big meeting is being held at New Orleans this week headed by the Governors of the cotton growing States to consider methods for advancing the price of cotton. We have little faith in the ability of this convention to do anything to effect the price of the present crop but we do hope that out of these numerous conventions and conferences some plan may be devised whereby the price of cotton may be placed upon a stable and equitable basis.

We regretted very much the extreme prices that prevailed for cotton during the past two years and we regret no less the low prices that now prevail and which mean much financial loss for the farmers.

The foreign spinners have no interest in the price of cotton except that they wish to see it as low as possible and the only interest of the New England spinner in high cotton is the remote one of balance of trade.

The position of the Southern cotton manufacturers is however much different, for practically every spinner of cotton is interested di-

rectly or indirectly in the real estate and industries of the South and he realizes that hard times for the farmers means depreciation of the investments of himself, his family and his friends. The Southern spinner is opposed to extremely high prices for the staple but he does wish the farmer to receive a fair price for his product. The crop of the past season brought over \$1,000,000,000 into the South and meant much to the industrial and general development of this section.

The Southern spinner does not believe that extremely low cotton means prosperity for the mills and experience has shown that profits are fully as large when cotton is selling for an equitable price.

What the manufacturer desires more than low price cotton is stability of price for consumers of goods are willing to purchase and the merchants are willing to fill their shelves when they feel assured that lower prices for the staple will not prevail.

We sometimes wonder if the South and the United States will never realize the price they pay in order to allow the New York Cotton Exchange to exist. It is a vampire that produces nothing and adds nothing to the wealth of the country and whose profits depend upon the fluctuation in the price of cotton and the amount of uncertainty relative to the stability of the price, that they can create.

Its methods are rotten to the core and it exists today only by reason of the influence of the money that is behind it.

It is a game in which all outsiders lose and none win and yet they claim they are merchants of cotton.

Last year the New York Cotton Exchange told the farmers that the high price was due to the methods of the exchange and we therefore wonder if they will also take credit for the present low prices.

Although we are the representative of cotton manufacturing industry of the South we do not hesitate to say that we favor a fair price for cotton and that we hope that the New Orleans meeting will eventually result in some method of holding the price at a fair figure.

One Opinion.

The newspapers of the South are carrying columns of articles give advice to the farmers relative to the holding cotton and the following is taken from one of the articles.

"About 60 or 70 per cent. of the cotton is made by tenants and renters, some of whom haven't got

brains enough, if they are converted into alum salt, to save their heads in a Minnesota blizzard. They don't take any daily papers and never know what's going on until after it's past, and while our intelligent enthusiasts are planning and sweating and snorting these fellows are hauling and selling cotton."

Textile Commission Appointed.

In a recent announcement emanating from the Treasury Department it is stated that a commission has been appointed for the special purpose of studying important matters affecting the textile trade. Its personnel consists of W. T. Hodges, appraiser at the port of Boston, H. H. Waters, a deputy in the collector's office at New York, and Charles Spach, examiner at the office of the New York appraiser.

The duties of the commission will be to report on the question of enforcement of the regulations which require textile fabric samples to be deposited with the consulates and with the ports of entry into this country.

The commission has proceeded to London, and will eventually visit Paris and other places on the Continent, as well as the various Continental centers, for the purpose of gathering data and obtaining samples for consular and treasury officials which are to be placed in use in the appraisement and classification of merchandise.—Silk.

Philadelphia Mills Busy.

Manufacturers and dealers in wholesalers and retailers knitted goods, hosiery and underwear, unite in predictions that this year's business will be larger than ever. Many mills in the northeast section of the city are running overtime, and an abundance of contracts and orders presages a busy season. Goods are being delivered now that were ordered last spring for the fall and winter season, and fresh orders are pouring in upon the manufacturers.

The outlook for the thousands of mill workers for the winter is therefore exceedingly bright. In Kensington alone 4,000 men and women have obtained employment lately, reason of the fact that the mills are working extra shifts.

C. B. Carter, secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, asserted that the hosiery business has received an impetus which will carry it through the winter and provide employment to hundreds of men and women—Print Goods.

PERSONAL NEWS

W. M. Caudle has moved from Greenville, S. C., to Salisbury, N. C.

W. J. Beattie, Jr., of Hope Mills, N. C., was in Philadelphia last week on business.

Frank Parris is now grinding cards at the Harborough Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

E. B. Plyler of Salisbury, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Ed. Ledbetter, of Lafayette, Ga., has accepted a position with the Douglasville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

G. L. Jones of Gaffney, S. C., is now fixing looms at Great Falls, S. C.

J. C. Nunnally of Clifton, S. C., has accepted the position of night overseer of carding at Tuxedo, N. C.

Oscar Sims has resigned as second hand at the Coosa River Spinning Co., Bon Air, Ala.

M. M. Blakely of Pelzer, S. C., is now fixing looms at Simpsonville, S. C.

J. B. Bailey of Sycamore, Ala., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at Bon Air, Ala.

H. W. Storey, formerly of Gastonia, N. C., is now located at Kings Mountain, N. C.

Thomas W. Tillman has accepted the position of designer at the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

J. F. Jacobs is now second hand in winding at the Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.

Robert Mallison is now overseer of carding at the Sycamore (Ala.) Mills.

A. L. Peeler has accepted the position as manager of the store at the Limestone Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

C. E. O'Pry has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Hartwell (Ga.) Mills.

Arthur Brown has accepted the position of overseer of the tie-in machine at Glendale, S. C.

W. R. Coggins is now overseer of spinning at the Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.

J. C. Dickerson has resigned as engineer at the Shaw Cotton Mills, Weldon, N. C.

W. J. Hand has resigned as shipping clerk at the Columbus, (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Geo. Hayes, of Trion, Ga., has accepted a position with the Summer-ville (Ga.) Cotton Mill.

Olan White has been promoted to section hand in spinning at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

W. M. Medlin has accepted the position of section hand in spinning at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

C. C. Randleman has resigned as superintendent of the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

J. E. Taylor is now overhauling machinery at the Clifton (S. C.) Mills.

J. C. Keller has resigned as overseer of carding at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

L. O. Russell has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C.

A. G. Holmes of Bessemer City, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. V. Lowery has resigned a position in the roller covering department of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

C. D. Goodroe has resigned as overseer of spinning at Stonewall, Miss., to accept a position as carder and spinner at Talladega, Ala.

Neighbors, of Laurens, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Woodruff (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

MULES,
LOOMS.

Jno. Graves now has charge of the roller covering at the Canton (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

E. C. Seymore, of Quitman, Ga., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Glenola Mills, Eu-
faula, Ala.

W. P. Taylor, of Rutherfordton, N. C., has accepted a position in the card room at Mill No. 2, Converse, S. C.

L. A. Williams, formerly with the Kitson Machine Shop is now overhauling machinery at the Clifton (S. C.) Mills.

Franklin Corn, of Zirconia, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Green River Mills, Tuxedo, N. C.

R. H. Layton has been transferred from overseer of spinning to overseer of carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

C. L. Upchurch, of Shelby, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

J. D. Roseman has resigned as superintendent of the Peck Mfg. Co., Warrenton, N. C., to take effect December 1.

H. D. Burns, of Augusta, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Orangeburg (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Ralph Hughes of Rosemary, N. C., has accepted the position of engineer at the Shaw Cotton Mills, Weldon, N. C.

J. W. Brown, formerly overseer of weaving at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., has accepted that position with the Eagle & Phenix Mills of the same place.

F. G. Parker has been promoted from overseer of carding and spinning to superintendent of the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

G. H. Cowan has resigned his position in the cloth room of the Clifton (S. C.) Mill No. 1, and will teach school at Glenn Springs, S. C.

Emil Dietz, of New Hampshire, will be manager of the Martel Mills (formerly Elizabeth Mills) of Atlanta, Ga.

F. D. Powell, from South Boston, Va., has accepted a position as section hand with the Longhurst Cotton Mill, Roxboro, N. C.

C. R. Hopper has resigned as overseer of weaving at Merrimack Mills No. 1, Huntsville, Ala., and has moved to Union, S. C.

W. A. Esslinger has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Merrimack Mills No. 1, Huntsville, Ala.

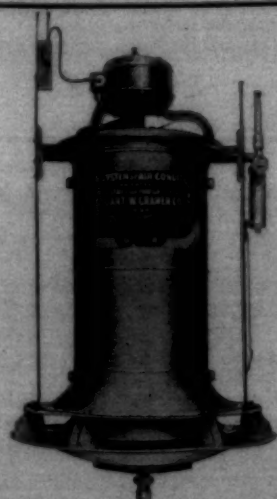
J. K. McMahan of the Woodruff (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, of the same place.

G. T. Lashley has resigned as overseer of carding at the Eno Mills, Hillsboro, N. C., to become superintendent of the Hopedale Mills, Burlington, N. C.

W. E. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Lawrenceville (Ga.) Mfg. Co. to accept a similar position with the Sutherland Mfg. Co., of Augusta, Ga.

M. E. Ware has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Cleg-horn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Corsicana (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Burlington, N. C.—A fire occurred at the Burlington Hosiery Mills last week but very little damage was done.

Hope Mills, N. C.—It has been announced that the Hope Mills Mfg. Co. will run full time hereafter.

Cordova, Ala.—The Indian Head Mills of Alabama, which have lately added considerably to its manufacturing equipment, have adopted a full time schedule.

Concord, N. C.—An extra boiler and a new 75-foot steel smoke stack have been added to the steam plant of the Locke Mills, giving two boilers to each smoke stack.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A new 750-horsepower engine has been installed at the plant of the Richmond Spinning Co., this city. The spinning mills was closed during the time the new power plant was being installed about two months.

Anderson, S. C.—The Conners Yarn Mill, which has been shut down for several days in order to allow certain repairs to be made, will resume operations.

A full complement of help will be needed.

Greer, S. C.—Work is progressing rapidly on the additional mill of the Greer Manufacturing Company. This addition is 100 by 130 feet and will contain 14,000 spindles, 450 looms, etc., for cloth production. About \$300,000 is being invested for the enlargement.

South Boston, Va.—A deed of conveyance from the Century Cotton Mills of South Boston to the Century Cotton Mills, Inc., of the same place has been recorded at Houston, the grantor conveying its entire holdings, both real and personal, for the consideration of \$84,000.

Thomasville, Ga.—The Amazon Cotton Mills are proceeding with the doubling of their plant, as announced a few weeks ago. This company had been operating 6,000 spindles when it decided to double. It is therefore increasing to 12,000 spindles, and investing about \$100,000 for the new machinery.

Marion, S. C.—Material has begun to arrive for the addition to the Marion Manufacturing Company. Work will begin on the new cottages this week and the machinery will be installed at the earliest possible moment. Saco-Pettee Company will furnish the card room machinery, Fales & Jenks will furnish the spinning and the Draper Company will furnish the looms. All the new machinery will be put on wide print cloth. D. D. Little, of Spartanburg, S. C., is the president and treasurer of the company.

Whitmire, S. C.—The big addition to the Glen-Lowery Manufacturing Company is going forward nicely. Its new building will provide space for installing about 30,000 spindles, etc. At present the company has 36,000 spindles, 780 broad looms, 125 narrow looms, etc., for the manufacture of print cloth.

La Grange, Ga.—With practically a full corps of operatives, the La Grange Cotton Mills has begun operations after a shut-down of nearly a year. The mill, which is the property of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Co., of Baltimore, is, according to officials, expected now to have a continuous run for an unlimited period.

Walhalla, S. C.—The Walhalla Cotton Mill, which recently went into the Parker Merger, has begun work on the streets and cottages of the mill village. It is understood that considerable money will be spent on improvements, and when the work is completed the village streets and cottages will be quite attractive.

Tampa, Fla.—The Tampa Board of Trade has been apprised by a textile manufacturing company of Pennsylvania that if the proper inducements are offered the enterprise will be moved to Tampa and engage in manufacturing here, employing a minimum of 50 persons. The company asks that local capitalists subscribe to \$30,000 of the bonds of the company, the assurance being given that the investment will be a paying proposition.

Columbus, Ga.—Chattahoochee River is up a few feet and it is announced that the local cotton mills which have been operating on half time for some weeks, on account of the low water, have resumed full time. With the exception of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, all the local mills have closed in the afternoon for the last three weeks. The mills are well supplied with new cotton and low water is not expected again for six or eight months.

Charlotte, N. C.—The first annual stockholders' meeting of the E. V. Finlayson Manufacturing Company was held in its office here. The old board of directors was re-elected for the ensuing year and E. V. Finlayson was re-elected president and treasurer and W. H. McCabe, Jr., secretary. Their annual statement shows that their first year was very successful and in order to increase the volume of business they decided to double their capital stock.

The concern manufactures men's pants. Its factory is equipped so as to turn out six hundred pairs daily. They travel fourteen salesmen and these men cover twenty-five states.

Greenville, S. C.—The Brandon village and the new Westervelt Mill village very nearly forms one large mill village, there being only a short space of vacant ground between the cottages of the two. The machinery is being placed very rapidly in the new mill. The cottages are being finished and already several of the new houses are occupied. The interurban car line will pass near both the Westervelt and Brandon Mill villages.

Dublin, Ga.—W. C. Martin who was interested in the recent purchase of the Elizabeth Mills at Atlanta spent Tuesday of last week inspecting the cotton mill at Dublin, which is shortly to be sold, and in which J. C. Cooper, of Atlanta, is interested. A committee, recently made an appraisal of the Dublin mills at 62 1-2 cents on the dollar. Martin will make a report to his New York associates and it is possible they will bid on the plant when it is sold.

San Antonio, Tex.—It is understood that M. W. Durham, general manager of the Olympia Cotton Mills, of this place, is completing arrangements regarding the erection of the company's plant, mentioned some time ago when the company was organized. This \$250,000 company intends having a modern plant for the manufacture of cotton duck. M. W. K. Durham, of Atlanta, Ga., is president and Edward Sohle, Charlotte, N. C., is the engineer-architect in charge.

Atlanta, Ga.—W. C. Martin, the new secretary of the Elizabeth Cotton Mills, at East Point, to be known in the future as the Martel Mills, left Wednesday for New York to confer with the Farrish-Stafford Company, G. E. Higgins and others interested in the project.

Emil Dietz, one of the most successful cotton mills managers of New Hampshire, is to come to Atlanta shortly as general manager of the Martel Mills, which are to be improved.

Shelby, N. C.—The Lilly Mill and Power Co. are erecting a steam power plant to be used to supplement the power obtained from their hydro-electric power plant at the river. The building will be of reinforced concrete construction, making the plant absolutely fire proof.

The equipment will consist of a pair of 300 H. P. Allis-Chalmers engines, direct connected to a 250 K. W. generator, and two 150 H. P. bailers and self-supporting steel stack, all to be furnished by the R. D. Cole Mfg. Co.

The plans were furnished by R. C. Biberstein, of Charlotte, N. C., and the contractors for the building are the Goode Construction Co., also of Charlotte.

Austin, Tex.—The cotton mills of north and east Texas are in first class condition, is the comment of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, J. A. Starling, who returned from an extended inspection of the newer mills in those regions. Captain Starling visited Sherman, Bonham, Denison, McKinney and other towns where mills have been put in operation the past few seasons. He says the apparatus and machinery is of the best, the child labor laws respected and other statutory regulations thoroughly obeyed.

Durham, N. C.—After journeying 202 miles from its point of generation, current from the Great Falls and Rocky Creek stations of the Southern Power Company will flow into the plant of the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company in Durham this week and in the future will provide the motive power for the operation of this large industrial establishment.

The power will be transmitted at high voltage over the high tension wires of the Southern Power Company in order that the loss will be reduced to a minimum. It has been estimated that about 10 per cent. will be lost in this long journey.

The Golden Belt Manufacturing Company is one of the best known mills in or near Durham. It operates 26,496 spindles and 640 looms and the company is capitalized at \$700,000. T. B. Fuller is president.

It is expected that everything will be in readiness for tying in with the big Erwin Mills within the next two weeks.

Some idea of the industrial progress of this Piedmont section may be approximated in the foregoing significant facts. The tumbling Catawba is now harnessed and made to do the will of man and not only close at hand but actually 200 miles away.

Greenville, S. C.—On November 1, the Seneca Cotton Mills officially became a part of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, this making eighteen the total number of mills included in the Parker Company. The Seneca Mill has in reality been a part of the Parker Company for several weeks, but no announcements have been made to the public and November 1 was set as the date on which the change will go into effect, when the books of the company were changed to the new company. The present officials of the Seneca Mill will be in control for some time yet, until a meeting of the directors and the officials of the Parker Company elected as officials of the Seneca Mill. This meeting will be held in the future.

At present the Seneca Cotton Mill has as president Malcolm Campbell, of Woonsocket, R. I., and as treasurer and general manager Frank Hammond, of this city. The other stockholders of the company be-

R. P. Tribble, of Seneca, S. Edgar sides Hammond and Campbell are Roberts, of New York and Allen Jenks, of Pawtucket, R. I.

On some day in the near future, to be settled later, the directors of the Seneca Mill will meet and elect Thos. F. Parker president and Lewis W. Parker treasurer and the other officials of the Parker Cotton Mill Company officers of the Seneca Cotton Mill.

The Parker Cotton Mills Company now consists of eighteen mills, counting Victor No. 1 and Victor No. 2, Apalache No. 1 and Apalache No. 2, as separate mills. On October 1 the Wallace Cotton Mill, of Jonesville, formerly the Jonesville Mfg. Co., the Wylie Cotton Mill, of Chester, the Pine Creek Mill, of Camden, and the Walhalla Cotton Mill, of Walhalla, became parts of the Parker Company, being purchased by that company.

The following table gives the names of the mills now comprising the Parker Cotton Mills Company and the number of spindles and looms in each:

Mill	Spin.	Looms
Olympia	100,320	2,403
Monaghan	60,032	1,540
Granby	57,312	1,500
Victor No. 2	32,256	811
Victor No. 1	26,880	700
Richland	26,412	688
Greens	25,088	730
Fairfield	25,088	500
Ottaray	21,632	500
Wylie	21,504	600
Seneca	19,072	456
Pine Creek	18,816	492
Walhalla	18,816	510
Apalache No. 2	16,384	434
Capital City	14,992	412
Wallace	14,912	200
Beaver Dam	10,624	263
Apalache No. 1	3,328	98

Total 513,168 13,127

Georgia Power Company

Atlanta, Ga.—The Georgia Railway & Power Co., a \$27,000,000 corporation formed for the purpose of bringing together the hydro-electric plants in the Piedmont section of Georgia was formally organized here last week with Charles Magee of Toronto, Canada, as president. Approval of the Georgia Railroad Commission is asked for an issue of \$30,000,000 of bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest and to run sixty-five years, to be secured by a deed to the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia.

The company's proposed stock issue will be \$27,000,000. This will be used to take up the \$10,000,000 capital stock of the Georgia Power Company, \$3,000,000 of the Atlanta Hydro-Electric Power Co., \$5,000,000 of the Interstate Power Company, \$1,500,000 of the Atlanta Wa-



Spinning or Weaving Running Bad?

Some manufacturers admit there are days when the work runs well—and others when it runs rotten.

And why?

It's the atmospheric conditions, and these frosty Fall mornings are quite as apt to be worse than any other.

The reason is there is very little moisture in the air. Taking that same air and warming it to 75 or 80 degrees makes it positively itch for moisture.

So it proceeds to get what it can, where it can, and as easily as it can. The easiest place is from the cotton going through the mill.

Hence dry cotton, loose ends, oozy yarn, loss of weight in goods, sleep in managers, and temper in overseers and help.

If you see any of these symptoms, humidifiers are needed.

The Turbo? Well, send for our catalogue or salesman.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ter & Electric Power Co. and \$10,000,000 which was to have been the capitalization of the South Carolina company, which was preparing to develop the water powers on the Savannah river.

Among the principal properties volved in the consolidation are the projects at Tallulah Falls, Gainesville, Buford and Newnan.

Long Staple Cotton Meeting.

A conference of those interested in the growth of long staple cotton in South Carolina will be held in the office of Ira W. Williams, at the state house, Columbia, S. C., on Thursday. The conference has been called by Mr. Williams and Lewis W. Parker, who is one of the best known cotton mill men in the South.

According to reports that have been received at the state department of agriculture several thousand bales of long staple cotton were produced in the State last year. An attempt will be made to secure a greater production for next year. Mr. Parker has opened a market and is paying from 14 to 20 cents a pound for the cotton. The mills of this State consume about 900,000 pounds of cotton a year. About one-half of this is brought in from other States.

At the conference Thursday the cotton exposition to be held later in the fall will be discussed. The sum of \$1,800 in cash will be given for the best cotton show. The exposition will be given to encourage the farmers of the State.

The other day O'Brien met Kerrigan in the street.

"O'Brien, Oi niver was so sick in me life as Oi was last night."

"What ailed ye?" asked O'Brien.

"Oi was eatin' some potato salad, and Oi swallowed a little potato bug. Oi ran into the kitchen and took a dose of paris green, and do ye know, O'Brien, that young bug nearly kilt me."—Exchange.

What She Was Thankful For.

An experience meeting of gratitude for blessings bestowed was being held, and the meeting had been "thrown open to any present."

One after another rose and spoke of peace and contentment under circumstances that seemed impossible, judged from a worldly standpoint. Some said they were thankful for things they had missed, and at last an old lady arose, pushed back her sunbonnet and, with a beaming countenance, triumphantly exclaimed:

"Well, Brother Mose, I ain't got but two teeth, but thank God they hit!"—Ex.

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Cotton Goods Report

New York.—During the past week values in the cotton goods market have undergone changes and traders have been timid about operating very far in the future.

It is apparent that the effect of the ginner's report was somewhat underestimated around the market for it would appear that the spirit of buying that was noticed until recently has ceased.

Here and there a spot appears where a hardening process has been developed, but as new machinery comes into the market it is taken care of by the spot demand and consequently this keeps prices about on the same basis, or in a position where sellers meet requirements.

Small traders have been making lower prices to induce business and this has served to unsettle buyers who have operated in some degree and who would proceed farther if they were certain of the trend of values. Nearly all branches of the trade are buying close, but the movement is larger than total daily sales would indicate.

Southern jobbers appear to have more confidence in the future than either western or eastern jobbers, as some fair orders are reported on staple gingham, prints and cotton wash dress fabrics for spring delivery.

The export business with the far east is at a standstill owing to the rebellion in China but up to this time all goods on order are being sent out. Miscellaneous export trade is steadily getting better as prices go lower.

In the Fall River print cloth market, trading showed a noticeable improvement. Prices were somewhat reduced, owing to the fact that buyers discounted on their needs on the anticipation of a further drop in cotton.

These offers have been met by manufacturers with considerable freedom, inasmuch as they also figure on a lower price for cotton. The mill men are playing the game safe in their way by buying only enough cotton to cover immediate needs.

The total sales of the week are estimated at 180,000 pieces. About half the sales have been spots. Inquiries were numerous, more so than for several months. Wide and medium wide goods had the call by a big margin over narrow goods.

The sale of goods ahead were for delivery along to and into February. Spot sales and deliveries on existing contracts were sufficient to prevent any material increase in the stock.

Current prices in the print cloth market were quoted in New York as follows:

Denims, 9oz...	13 1-2 to 16 1-2
Print clths, 28-in, std 3 1-4	—
28-in., 64x60s...	3 to 3 1-8
Gr. gds, 39-in, 88x72s 4 3-4	—
38 1-2in, stds. 4 1-4	—
4-yd, 80x80s 6	to 6 1-8

Brown drills, stds...	7 3-4 to 8
Sheetgs, south, std...	7 3-4 —
3-yard...	7 1-4 —
4-yd, 56x60s...	5 1-2 to 5 5-8
Denims, 9 ounce ... 13	to 16 1-2
Stark, 8-oz. duck...	13 7-8 —
Hartford, 11-ounce, 40-	inch duck ... 17 —
Tickings, 8-oz. 12 1-2	—
Std fancy prints...	4 3-4 —
Std gingham...	6 1-4 —
Fine dress gingham 7	to 9 1-4
Kid fln. cambrics ... 3 3-4	to 4

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

October 27, 1911...	2,819,313
Previous week	2,608,853
Last year	2,438,818

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Oct. 27.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, Oct. 27, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts.....	500,425	393,042
Overland to mills and		
Canada	20,529	41,084
Southern mill tak-		
ings (estimated) ...	85,000	85,000
Gain of stock at in-		
terior towns	73,998	72,024

Brought into sight		
for the week	679,779	591,150

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Overland to mills		
and Canada ...	61,265	100,233
Southern mill tak-		
ings (estimated) 515,000	520,000	
Stock at interior in		
excess, Sept. 1... 416,881	353,092	

Brought into sight		
for season 3,998,990	3,501,463	
Seventy bales added to the re-		
ceipts for the season.		

Her Only Correction.

A young widow went to select a monument for her recently bereaved husband. After due consideration she picked out a stone and ordered the following inscription placed upon it:

MY GRIEF IS MORE THAN I CAN BEAR.

The man who was to erect the monument was a little tardy in doing it and the widow remarried before it was done. This fact worried him, as he feared that he might have to change the wording of the inscription. So he called upon the lady and told her that he was now ready to do his work, and after some hesitation asked her if she wished to change the wording of the inscription in any way.

She politely replied: "No, just as I gave it, only add at the end the word 'Alone.'"—Exchange.

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Vice-President and Secretary

FOR SALE OR RENT

Large cotton mill buildings, without machinery, situated adjacent to a good hydro-electric power plant, in a prosperous Southern city. Twenty-one tenement houses, ready for immediate occupancy, go with the property. Local capital available to right parties.

Also a smaller mill, with machinery complete, suited for making cotton yarns: Most liberal propositions made if right party can be obtained. Refer to file No. 7500 for further information.

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent

Southern Railway

Room J

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Clays in the South

The U. S. Government report shows that the value of brick and tile manufactured from clay in Pennsylvania for 1909 exceeded twenty million dollars.

We can show limitless deposits of superior clay in easy reach of reasonable priced electric power, where transportation facilities offer a very wide distribution.

An ideal location for a large plant. For particulars address

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market showed a moderate volume of business during the week, though it was not well distributed. Deliveries on old contracts were good and there was a good demand for spot deliveries of small contracts.

Coarse numbers in small quantities were bought by heavyweight underwear manufacturers to complete their contracts. The demand for these numbers has depleted the stock, and dealers were trying to buy from each other to supply their customers.

So far, both underwear and hosiery makers have been conservative in buying for future needs. A few have fully covered their probable needs for next season, but most of them have bought comparatively small quantities.

Weavers are inclined to think that the scarcity of standard numbers is being exaggerated and are of the opinion that buying on the hand to mouth policy for the next three months will relieve the situation. They admit that there is a scarcity of some numbers for spot delivery, but claim it is due more to dilatory shipping tactics of the spinners who are anxious to keep up prices, than to the fact that the yarn is not being spun. While the stock is small, with the exception of two or three numbers, it is large enough to supply immediate needs.

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	16	—
10s	16 1-2	—
12s	16 1-2-17	—
14s	17	17 1-2
16s	17 1-2-20	—
20s	18	18 1-2
26s	20	—
30s	20 1-2	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	16	16 1-2
10s	16	16 1-2
12s	16 1-2-17	—
14s	16 1-2-17	—
16s	16 1-2-17 1-2	—
20s	18	18 1-2
24s	19 1-2-19 1-2	—
26s	20	—
30s	20	21
40s	25 1-2	—
50s	33	—
60s	38	38 1-2

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	15 1-2-16 1-2
8-4 slack	17 1-2-17 1-2
9-4 slack	17

Southern Single Warps:

8s	16 1-2
10s	16 1-2-17
12s	17
14s	17
16s	17 1-2
20s	17 1-2
24s	19
26s	19 1-2-20
30s	21
40s	25

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	17	—
10s	17 1-2	—
12s	17 1-2	—
14s	18 1-2	—
20s	18	19
24s	19	19 1-2
26s	20	—
30s	20 1-2-21 1-2	—
36s	23 1-2-24	—
40s	25 1-2-26 1-2	—
50s	33	33 1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

8s	16	16 1-2
10s	16 1-2-17	—
12s	17	17 1-2
14s	17 1-2	—
16s	18	—
18s	18	18 1-2
20s	19	19 1-2
22s	19 1-2-20	—
24s	20	—
26s	20 1-2	—
30s	21	—
40s	26	26 1-2
40s	37	—

Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	24	—
24s	24 1-2	—
26s	23 1-2-24	—
24s	24	24 1-2
30s	—	20
40s	30	—
50s	36	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:

20s	23 1-2	—
22s	24	—
26s	25 1-2	—
30s	26	—
36s	28 1-2-29	—
40s	30 1-2	—
50s	36	36 1-2
60s	42	—

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27	—
24s	28	—
30s	31	—
40s	37	—
50s	44	45
60s	50	51

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27	27 1-2
24s	28 1-2	—
30s	31 1-2	—
40s	37	—
50s	44	—
60s	50	54
70s	60	62
80s	72	—

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	—
American Spinning Co.	102	—
Anderson C. Mills pfd	90	—
Aragon Mills	85	—
Arcadia Mills	93	—
Arkwright Mills	100	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120
Belton Cotton Mills	130	—
Brandon Mills	93	—
Brogan Mills	61	—
Cabarrus	130	—
Calhoun Mills	61	—
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85
Chiquola Mills	167	—
Clifton	75	85
Clinton Cotton Mills	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	95	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	95	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Company	70	—
D. E. Converse Co.	85	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	—
Drayton Mills	95	—
Eagle & Phenix Ga.	117	—
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165
Eneoree	45	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	—
Exposition Cot. M., Ga.	210	—
Fairfield Cotton Mills	70	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65	—
Gainesville C. M. Co. Ga.	80	—
Glenwood Mills	141	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	—
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd	95	—
Gluck Mills	100	—
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.	38	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59
Grendel Mills	100	—
Hamrick Mills	100	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills	190	—
Inman Mills	105	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	101	—
Jackson Mills	95	—
King J. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	85	100
Lancaster Cot. Mills	130	—
Lancaster C. Mills, pfd	98	—
Langley Mfg. Co.	110	—
Laurens Cot. Mills	125	—
Limestone Cot. Mills	175	—
Lockhart Mills	40	—
Marlboro	75	—
Mills Mfg. Co.	90	93
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	—
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	—
Monarch Cot. Mills	110	—
Monaghan Mills	101	—
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140
Ninety-Six	135	145
Norris Cotton Mills	115	—
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	90	—
Orangeb'g Mfg. Co., pfd	90	—
Orr Cotton Mills	91	—
Ottaray Mills	100	—
Oconee	100	—
Oconee, pfd	100	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	90	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Parker Mills (Guar.)	102	—
Parker Mills pref.	75	—

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arlington	140	—
Atherton	—	—
Avon	—	—
Bloomfield	110	—
Brookside	100	105
Brown Mfg. Co.	100	110
Cabarrus	131	—
Cannon	120	141
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	—
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100	—
Clara	110	—
Cliffside	190	200
Cora	135	—
Dresden	136	—
Dilling	—	—
Efird	100	125
Elmira, pfd.	100	—
Erwin Com	120	—
Erwin, pfd	101	102
Florence	126	—
Flint	130	—
Gaston	90	—
Gibson	70	—
Gray Mfg. Co.	121	—
Highland Park	150	200
Highland Park, pfd.	101	—
Henrietta	170	—
Imperial	101	106
Kesler	125	140
Linden	—	—
Loray, pfd	90	94
Lowell	181	—
Lumberton	251	—
Mooreville	123	—
Modena	90	—
Nokomis, N. C.	200	—
Ozark	92	110
Patterson	110	126
Raleigh	100	—
Roanoke Mills	155	161
Salisbury	136	—
Statesville Cot. Mills	96	—
Trenton, N. C.	—	—
Tuscarora	90	—
Washington, pfd	101	—
Washington	20	30
Wiscasset	103	125
Woodlawn	100	103
Parker Mills com.	25	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160	—
Pelzer	138	140
Pickens Cotton Mills	94	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	115	—
Riverside Mills	25	—
Saxon Mills	120	127½
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	—
Spartan Mills	125	—
Toxaway Mills	72	—
Tucapau Mills	260	—
Union Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd	50	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd	10	—
Victor Mfg. Co.	112	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80	—
Warren Mfg. Co.	95	—
Warren pref.	100	—
Watts	100	—
Whitney	115	—
Williamston	115	120
Woodruff	105	—
Woodside Mills, com.	70	—
Woodside pref.	67	—

Personal Items

T. H. Quinn has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Howell Mill, Cherryville, N. C.

H. W. Crow has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

M. R. Casey, of Belton, S. C., has accepted a position with the Williamston (S. C.) Mills.

J. G. Bradley, of Williamston, S. C., has accepted a position at the La Grange (Ga.) Mill.

E. Y. Robertson, of Arcadia, S. C., has accepted a position at Marshall, N. C.

J. L. Hatchie was hurt last week by jumping from the elevator at the Arcadia (S. C.) Mill.

W. A. Burns has resigned as overseer of spinning in Mill No. 2 of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

Y. D. Bradley, of Asheville, N. C., has accepted a position with the Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

J. L. Stroud has moved from the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C., to the Poe Mills of the same place.

Milton Holly has accepted the position of shipping clerk at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

W. P. Walker, of Charlotte, has accepted a position with the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C.

W. F. Doggett, superintendent of the Buffalo (S. C.) Mills, has been visiting at Gaffney, S. C.

C. Enos Bean, superintendent of the Drayton (S. C.) Mills, spent last Sunday in Charlotte.

R. A. Farris has been promoted from section hand to second hand at the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

P. M. Hall who was hurt at Lindale, Ga., several weeks ago by Leonard Neal is now considered to be out of danger.

M. O. Morgan has accepted a position in the roller covering department of the Massachusetts Mills at Lindale, Ga.

Will Gibson, from South Carolina, has accepted the position of overseer of spinning in Mill No. 2 at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

C. C. Clarke, of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Whitaker Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.

M. T. Williams of Columbus, Ga., has accepted the position of second hand at the Unity Spinning Co., LaGrange, Ga.

Geo. W. Turnipseed, formerly superintendent of Enoree, S. C., has recovered sufficient from his illness to pay us a visit this week.

A. M. Hamilton, superintendent of the Lowe Mills, Huntsville, Ala., was a visitor at Spartanburg, S. C., last week.

G. T. Marsh, of Birmingham, Ala., is now superintendent of the Montgomery (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

J. O. Epps has accepted the position of night second hand in carding at High Shoals, N. C.

C. H. Henley has resigned as overseer of weaving at Great Falls, S. C., and is now connected with the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

S. D. Henley has taken charge of the sewing room of the bleachery of the Erwin Mill No. 4, West Durham, N. C.

G. E. Cowan has resigned his position in cloth room of Clifton (S. C.) Mill No. 1 and will teach school in North Carolina.

Jim Williams, of Pelzer, S. C., is now second hand in cloth room at the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. L. Irby, formerly master mechanic at the Millfort Mill, Fort Mill, S. C., now has a similar position with the New Century Cotton Mills at South Boston, Va.

B. R. Parker has resigned as section man in spinning at the Chadwick Hoskins No. 3 Mill, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Highland Park Mills No. 1.

Slaughter has accepted the position of purchasing agent of the Pelzer Mills and other mills which are controlled by Capt. Ellison A. Smyth.

J. N. Badger, superintendent of the Walhalla (S. C.) Mills was in Pacolet, S. C., last week to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, John Willard.

H. Gould Welborn has resigned as general superintendent of the mills at Lexington and Irene, S. C., to become general superintendent of the Parker Mills which are located at Columbia, S. C.

A. A. Short has resigned as overseer of carding at the Howell Mills, Cherryville, N. C., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Sanders Spinning Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

B. L. Doby has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C., to accept the position of overseer of spinning at the Paola Mills, Statesville, N. C.

J. W. Lawhon, formerly overseer of weaving at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, La., is now second hand in No. 3 weave room, Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Harrie Fales Takes New Position.

Harrie L. Fales has resigned as Southern representative of the Kin-ead Mfg. Co., of Boston, Mass., and acquired an interest in the Southern Spindle & Flyer Company, of Charlotte, N. C., and will be secretary of that company.

Mr. Fales is widely and favorably known among the Southern mills and we wish him much success in his new work.

Flower Show at Louise Mills.

The annual flower show and awarding of prizes will be held at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C., on next Monday night. An address will be delivered on that occasion by Hon. Heriot Clarkson.

Death At Anniston.

J. W. Boone, a white man about forty years old, who was employed at the Anniston (Ala.) Knitting Mill, died last week at Anniston. He was discovered outside the mill in an unconscious condition. He was carried to a hospital, but he failed to rally from his desperate condition and died a few hours later.

Fined For Assault.

Bennie Gunter, a young white fellow who lives at the National Cotton Mill, Lumberton, N. C., was tried on a charge of assaulting C. A. Thompson who lives also at the National Mill. Gunter was fined \$10 and cost. The unfortunate affair occurred at the mill in Lumberton, N. C., Friday of last week.

Negro Loses Arm.

"Son" Parker, a negro boy about 16 years of age, lost his right arm in an accident of the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co. last week. Parker was employed in the picker department and in some manner had his arm caught in one of the machines which severed his hand and mangled the arm so badly that the member was amputated above the elbow.

To Play At A County Fair.

The Orr Mills Band, of Anderson, now the official band of the Second Battalion of the Second South Carolina Regiment of the National Guard, has gone to Greenwood, where it will furnish music at the Greenwood county fair, which is now open.

The band boys were dressed in their new brown uniforms when they left for Greenwood, presenting a good appearance.

Columbus Warehouses Are Filled With Cotton.

Columbus, Ga.—Up to date there are 16,000 bales of cotton stored in the warehouses here from the present season's crop. Besides this, the cotton mills here have been large purchasers at the lowest price and they have many bales stored in their private warehouses. There is no desire shown by any of the warehousemen to sell cotton and very little is being shipped away from this city, except to fill orders received several months ago.

Foreign Spinners Busy.

A Boston man identified with the textile industry just returned from abroad is quoted as saying that he found that some of the largest cotton mills in England had contracted to sell their entire product up to next July on a basis of 12 and

11 1-2 cents cotton. The fact that the English mills can secure the raw cotton requirements 2 1-2 and 3 cents a pound under a basis on which they sold these goods nine months ahead, indicates to him, a period of great prosperity for the English mills in rather severe contrast to conditions in this country.—Daily Trade Record.

Mill Man Shot From Ambush.

Greensboro, N. C.—Thomas M. Crumpton of Ossipee Cotton Mills, in Alamance county, near the Guilford line, was taken to St. Leo's hospital this week in a serious condition from a shotgun wound, and he is not expected to recover. The injured man accuses Abe Conkling, another white man of the mill village, of waylaying and shooting him. If his story be true, Conkling is in a bad way for a charge of murder against him.

Much Cotton Ginned.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—Cotton ginned throughout the South since the picking of the crop of 1911 began has been carried on with greater activity this season than in any year and has resulted in the unprecedented quantity of 7,740,634 running bales of cotton ginned to October 18. The census bureau report issued at 12 o'clock today showed that greater quantities were ginned during the season in every cotton state except Oklahoma.

There were 2,316,000 bales more than were ginned last year to the same date; 1,322,740 bales more than during the record crop year of 1904, when 47.7 per cent of the year's total crop of 13,697,310 running bales were ginned to October 18; and 1,444,468 bales more than the big crop year of 1908, when 48.1 per cent of the year's crop of 13,432,131 running bales were ginner to that date.

Throughout the growing season various conditions caused the crop to mature much earlier than in most previous years and harvest conditions have been excellent in most districts of the cotton belt.

In Texas the ginning surpassed previous records by more than 600,000 bales; in Georgia, by 429,000 bales; in Alabama, by 138,000 bales; in North Carolina, by 129,000 bales, and in South Carolina, by 132,000 bales.

Mikey Doyle went on a fishing trip on the lake, and when his boat hit a hidden rock he was bumped overboard and drowned. A search-party, led by O'Brien, repaired to the Doyle home to break the news to Mrs. Doyle, and O'Brien said:

"Oi didn't know yer Doyle. Was there any marks or peculiar things about him, mum, that we can identify him by?"

"Yis, Mr. O'Brien; there was," answered Mrs. Doyle.

"What were they?" asked O'Brien. "He was a little deaf," said Mrs. Doyle, tearfully.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$4.00 and there is no other cost, unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the Southern Textile Bulletin offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving or overseer and designer in large mill. Native of South Carolina. Long Experience. Best of reference. Married. Age 35. Can get production. Now employed as designer. Will go anywhere. Address 44, care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as engineer, master mechanic and electrician, 10 years practical experience on compound engines, motors and shop work. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 45.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can get results. Would like to correspond with mill needing first class man. Address No. 46.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Fourteen years as carder and spinner and four years as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 47.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving and designing. Experienced on fine and coarse goods, also all kinds of dobby work. Satisfactory references. Address No. 48.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding, or carding and spinning. Have had long experience as overseer of both carding and spinning. Three years experience erecting and overhauling combers.

First class references. Address No. 49.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Would accept position as second hand in large room. 15 years experience on sheetings, shirting, drills and box loom work. Address No. 50.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on colored and fancy goods and am an experienced designer. Now employed in the North, but wish to locate in the South. Address No. 51.

SUPERINTENDENT of long and varied experience, 39 years old, of moral and temperate habits. Now employed, but want larger mill and better salary. Correspondence or interviews invited. Address No. 52.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OF SMALL mill or spinner in large mill. 20 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed as assistant superintendent. Experienced on 4s to 60s both waste and cotton, long and short staple. Best of references. Address No. 53.

WANTED—Position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position of carder and spinner for four years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 54.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mills. Good reference. Address No. 55.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Experience on both plain and fancy white and colored goods. Long experience and good references. Address No. 56.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding; 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six and a half years experience as overseer in good mill. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 57.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am now assistant superintendent of a large mill and giving satisfaction. Can give as references, my present employers. Address No. 58.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. I can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 59.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding and combing or spinning. Long experience; 30 years old, married, strictly sober and can get quantity and quality at right cost. Address No. 60.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning; 15 years experience in both weaving and yarn mills. Can furnish references from good mills. Address No. 61.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on almost all lines of goods manufactured in the South and can furnish fine reference. Address No. 62.

WANTED BY PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. White or colored raw stock, long or short chain beaming and quilling hosiery yarn, fancy mixes, mock twists, etc., 4s to 60s. 15 years as superintendent at present employed; reference No. 1; can come 30 days notice. Address No. 63.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed as superintendent, but would change on account of health of family. 40 years old and have held one position 11 years. Would like a mill in run-down condition. Address No. 64.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in first-class mills on both white and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 65.

WANT POSITION AS OVERSEER OF WEAVING. Have had long experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references. Would be willing to take a small amount of stock in the mill. Address No. 66.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 67.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can furnish best of references. Address No. 68.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 69.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience and am now employed but want larger mill. My references are good and I can get results. Address No. 70.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$2,000. Now employed, but would prefer to change. Good references as to both character and ability. Address No. 71.

PATENTS

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Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D.C.

WANT POSITION as superintendent of small mill or carder in large mill. Age 39. Married. 25 years in mill business. 5 years in present position of carder. Good manager of help. Address No. 72.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 73.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in large mill but desire to change. Can furnish the best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 74.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Had 12 years experience as overseer and one year as superintendent. Now employed but could change on short notice. Address No. 75.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, beaming, warping and spooling. 14 years experience in this department and overseer for 8 years on all pattern work. Married. Good references. Address No. 76.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am thoroughly posted on all branches of the mill business and can furnish splendid references. Have had long experience. Address No. 77.

WANT position as overseer of winding and reeling or twisting room. Have 4 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 78.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have had 25 years experience. 40 years old. Married. Good references. Address No. 79.

WANT position as superintendent of a 7,000 to 30,000 spindle mill on colored goods. 37 years old. Married and strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 80.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and have had long experience both as carder and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 81.

(Continued on next Page)

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 82.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. Thoroughly experienced on No. 15s to 60s combed and carded. Now employed. Married and strictly sober. Good manager of help. Address No. 83.

WANTED position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of a small mill. 32 years old. Married. Good references. Experience on 8s to 60s local to Egyptian stock. Address No. 84.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 86.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 30. Married. Been in spinning room 20 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 87.

WANT POSITION AS DYER. Have had 15 years experience on dyeing and bleaching long and short chain warps and raw stock; also sizing. Have been five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 88.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent but want to change. Age 40. In mill 26 years. Held one position 7 years. Good references. Address No. 89.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Experience of 25 years on both combed and carded yarns from 8s to 60s. Satisfactory references. Address No. 90.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Experience on both coarse and fine counts and on white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 91.

WANT position of superintendent of large mill. Now employed as superintendent and have held this position for five years. Age 36. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 92.

WANT position as overseer of weaving room in small mill. Have had 10 years' experience as second hand. Can give good references from present and past employers. Address No. 93.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Would not consider less than \$3.00. Experience on fine goods. Address No. 94.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. Have had good experience in cotton mill work. Am now employed but could change on 10 days notice. Good references. Address No. 95.

The Steam Turbine For Future Work.

(Continued from Page 4.)

rated machine, while they may be identical in every respect. Delusions of this nature have frequently caused real misapprehension.

The power-factor of electric loads must also be considered, its neglect in many plants having resulted very unfortunately in serious overheating of the generators.

Conclusion.

In expounding the truths as we best know them, the author offers these suggestions for the benefit of those who have been debarred through lack of time and opportunity from an intimate familiarity with these vital turbine elements, and it is hoped that, as thus correlated, the various phases of the subject that have been discussed will carry the value properly attached to them.—Electric Journal.

Management of Help.

(Continued from Page 7.)

should not be allowed to loaf in or around the mill. Some mills have door watchmen to prevent this.

The help is usually managed in large mills by the second hands and in small mills by the overseers; in both cases the superintendents making suggestions to the overseers. It makes little difference which one in authority does the managing of the help so long as he is a good manager and to be a good manager you must not have any pets or favorites, treat them all alike. Try never to do anything that will cause some one to say that you are using partiality or hold prejudice against some one. Another thing I will mention here. You know sometimes work will run bad in spite of everything and the help gets careless or out of heart, as we term it. This is when an overseer, second hand or section man should not lose his temper.

The overseer should be the leader in his room and let the help follow. We can do this and at the same time not be too familiar with the help; or in other words, any one managing help should be pleasant at all times no matter what comes up. Don't be afraid your help will know too much about their work; the more they know the better for you and the company. Always be ready to give any one a kind answer.

Each overseer should run his room systematically. Study human nature, then apply it to the help. Be sure you let the help know you understand your room and see that both the help and the Company get what is coming to them. Learn to say "No" when you ought to and promote your help as fast as you can from the sweeper on up. Win the confidence of your help, prove to them you are their friend. Watch for the little things and it will help you to take care of the big ones, such as reading, talking, dead-beating, staying out or away from their work. All these things will occur and if you do not strive to keep it down it will grow until it gets beyond your control. So act as to cause the help to feel that during work hours everything is strictly business, but when out of the mill all are equal.

Don't fall asleep on the job. The help question is the secret in running a cotton mill. The man that has worked up in a mill knows what

it takes to make good running work. Overseers should see that floors and closets are kept clean. Use plenty of disinfectant and the help will be more healthy.

The cotton mills of today have more enlightened and skilled help than ever before or a better class of help. It used to be that cotton mill help was looked down upon by other classes of people, but in this day and time you will find as good people at cotton mills as anywhere else.

Say men: don't forget this as you climb the ladder round by round. Always wear the same size hat, hold yourself up and be a man. Don't get the big head. No one likes a fellow that is stuck on himself.

If any of your help get sick, visit them. Let them know you have some feelings and sympathize with them. The Lord will reward you for such acts.

Some overseers have a disposition to meddle or take up some things that don't concern us or the Company's business. We should not do this as we have enough to do without interfering with things that don't concern us or the Company. No overseer should keep anything concerning the Company's business from the superintendent (that the superintendent ought to know).

Sometimes a hand will fall out with an overseer, second hand or section man and won't want to work for that man but want to go to work in some other department of the mill. This should not be allowed unless satisfactory with both overseers.

Now as to the village. Don't have any stables, pig pens or any thing that is filthy kept in the village. Of course, such will cause sickness. You can have separate places on ends or back of village for stables and pig pens. Keep the village in good sanitary condition. (Use plenty of disinfectant). Encourage gardens and flower yards. Don't allow drinking, gambling or any rowdiness in village. We should all take interest in church work and Sunday schools.

This is what I think it takes to be a successful mill man. However, this is only one man's idea. We all sometimes have different opinions. Peedee.

A Larger Field.

Father, I am not sure whether I shall be a specialist for the ears or the teeth," said a starting son. "Choose the teeth, my boy; everybody has thirty-two of them, but only two ears."—Exchange.

Couldn't Help It.

A man traveling on a through express left his chair in the crowded dining-car just after he had ordered his luncheon. He went to get something he had forgotten in the Pullman.

When he returned, in spite of the fact that he had left a magazine on the chair in the dinet he found a handsomely dressed woman in his place. He protested with all the politeness he could muster, but the woman turned on him with flashing eyes.

"Sir," she remarked haughtily, "do you know that I am one of the directors' wives?"

"My dear madam," he responded, "if you were the director's only wife I should still ask for my chair."—Exchange.

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D. E. Campbell Spinner
S. M. Fuqua Master Mechanic

Wampum Cotton Mill.

Lincolnton, N. C.

Milton Ensor Superintendent
H. C. Abernethy Carder
E. A. Huffstickler No. 1, Spinner
Ellis Fisher No. 2, Spinner

Daniel Mill.

Lincolnton, N. C.

H. W. Weidner Superintendent
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C. L. Dellinger Master Mechanic

Dickson Cotton Mill.

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J. F. Lackey Spinner
John Worrell Master Mechanic

Rhode Island Cotton Mill

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Winder, Ga.

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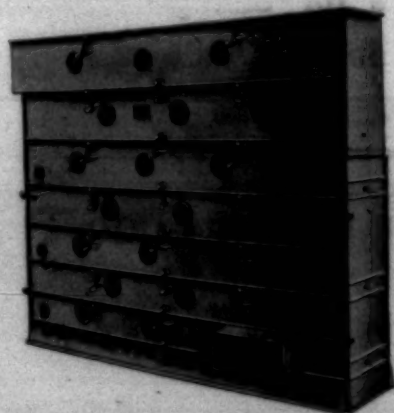
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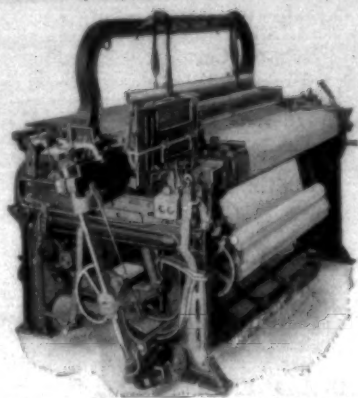
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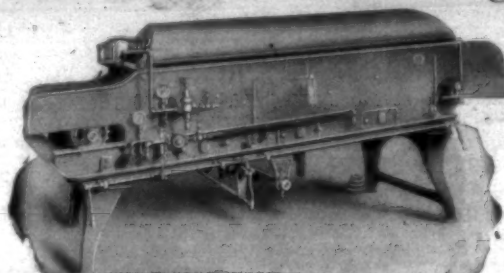
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